Representative Assembly.

READ AGAIN—

Government Order Camp No. 8-58—G. M. 610-17-1, dated 22nd April 1918, introducing certain changes in the rules relating to the constitution and conduct of business of the Representative Assembly.

Government Order No. 15452-60—R. A. 23-18-3, dated 25th January 1919, passing orders on the report of the Special Committee, *re* "Work of the Representative Assembly and duties of its members."

Order No. G. 28217-67—R. A. 40-18-1, dated 20th June 1919.

In the first of the Government Orders read above, Government accepted some of the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Representative Assembly constituted in 1917, to consider the question of the reforms required in the constitution and working of the Assembly, and in the second, further orders were issued on the same subject on the recommendations of a second Committee of the Assembly. Government have since had under consideration the desirability of introducing further reforms in the Assembly and have taken the opinion of the members of the Assembly on some of these matters. The questions under consideration related mainly to the desirability or otherwise of reducing the numerical strength of the Assembly and the redistribution of seats therein, by a readjustment of the representation given to Municipalities and a more judicious allotment of places among associations and public bodies representing special interests so as to give representation to interests not hitherto directly represented in the Assembly.

The question of reducing the membership of the Assembly was considered by the first of the two Special Committees referred to above. The Committee was of opinion that any such reduction was unnecessary. For the present, Government accept this opinion. They consider, however, that the seats in the Assembly should be redistributed so as to give a slightly better representation to Municipalities in view of recent developments in Local Self-Government, and so as to grant representation to certain interests not so far represented in the Assembly directly. The number of members returnable by each taluk or sub-taluk, which was fixed so long back as the year 1894, also seems to require revision in the light of existing conditions. With this object it is proposed to adopt for purposes of allocation of seats to the taluks, a classification of the taluks of the State into three classes (as in Appendix A), which has been made mainly on the basis of the land revenue demand and secondarily on the ground of area, population and other considerations, and to give three seats to each first class taluk, two to each second class taluk or third class taluk and one seat to each sub-taluk. The total number of members representing taluks will thus be 163 as shown in the margin. The number may rise to 170 when the scheme for the abolition of sub-taluks comes into effect.

18	First class taluks ...	54
26	Second " ...	52
24	Third " ...	48
9	Sub-Taluks ...	9
	Total ...	163

The list of Municipalities eligible to return members to the Assembly also needs revision. In 1891, all Municipalities in the State were allowed representation and as this resulted in the over-representation of Municipalities, one-ninth of the population returning 115 members or one-third of the total number of members, 78 Municipalities with a population of less than 5,000 were deprived of their privilege in 1894. The present list of Municipalities was prepared on the basis of the population statistics of 1901 and includes 27 Municipalities returning 42 members. In view of the changes which have since taken place in the population and importance of several Municipal towns it is necessary to revise this list. It is also necessary to give a more extended representation to Municipalities than they now possess. It is proposed to adopt for this purpose the classification of Municipalities into City, Town and Minor, as made in the Municipal Regulation (as in lists given in Appendix B), each City Municipality returning 4 members, each Town Municipality (with the exception of the 5* shown in the margin, which on account of their larger population and importance will send two members each) returning one member and also minor Municipalities with a population of 3,000 or more one member each. Under these proposals, the total number of members returnable by Municipalities will be 71 as shown in the margin.

		Members.
2	City Municipalities.	8
29	Town (5—10) (24—24) ...	34
29	Minor (Population 3,000 or over) ...	29
		71

*(Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Channapatna and Davangere).

The District Boards will, as usual, depute 2 members each and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board will also be permitted to depute 2 members.

The re-adjustment of seats in the Assembly as above makes room for the representation in it of certain interests not so far represented, such as education, trade, industries, etc. Government have considered the advisability of forming special electorates for these interests but consider such a step undesirable in view of the practical difficulties that would attend the formation of such electorates. They are of opinion that the object in view may be achieved by a more judicious application of the rule which provides for the representation of public associations. There are at present 22 associations of the kind which may be classified as under:—

(1) Associations representing communities.

Mahomedans	6
Vokkaligars	1
Lingayats	1
Vaisyas	1
Eurasians and Anglo-Indians	1
Total	10

(2) Associations representing special interests.

Law	2
Planters	4
Mining Board	1
Other Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural interests	3
Total	10

(3) General 2

Total 22

In order to provide for the representation of the special interests referred to above the privilege of deputing a member to the Assembly may be given to the following public bodies and institutions:—

	Members
Senate of the Mysore University	2
Mysore Chamber of Commerce	2

The Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board already possesses the privilege of returning a member to the Assembly.

In the case of the associations already admitted to this privilege, it is necessary to enquire how many are doing real and active work and are still qualified under the rules. Government also wish to retain power to group together associations representing identical or allied interests. The Deputy Commissioners will enquire and report at once on the condition, membership and work of the several associations in question. On receipt of this report, the question of continuing to these associations the privilege of electing Representative Assembly members will be settled according to the circumstances of each case. The enquiry suggested above with regard to the condition of each association must be repeated at the time of every Triennial Election so as to ensure that the privilege is exercised by associations doing real public work. The total number of members representing associations in the Assembly will generally not exceed 25. In this connection Government observe that the rules at present require a quorum of 75 per cent of the qualified members of an association at a meeting held to elect the representative of such association. It has been often brought to the notice of Government that this quorum is too high and works as a hardship. Government consider that there is force in the representation and are pleased to direct that the quorum for such meeting be hereafter 50 per cent instead of 75 per cent as till now.

The strength of the Assembly as thus reconstituted will be;—

	(1) Elected Representatives from the Taluks and Sub-Taluks.	163 or eventually 170.
*This number may perhaps be reduced after the result of the proposed enquiry into the present condition of these associations is known.	(2) Deputed by Municipalities	71
	(3) Eight District Boards and Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.	18
	(4) Deputed by the 22 associations already given the privilege.	22 or eventually 25.
	(5) Returned by the additional bodies representing special interests now proposed to be given the special privilege.	4
	Total	278 or eventually 288.

The necessary changes in the rules are shown in the annexure to this order.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in the Gazette.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

ANNEXURE.

Rule 4 will read as follows:—

The number of members elected for a taluk or sub-taluk shall not exceed three in the case of those shown in class I, in Schedule B, two in the case of those shown in classes II and III, in the same Schedule and one in the case of a sub-taluk.

Rule 8 (*a*) will read as follows:—

Each Local Fund Board may depute two of its members to the Assembly.

The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board may also depute two members.

Rule 8 (*c*) will read as follows:—

The Senate of the Mysore University may depute two members and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce two members.

An association representing approved public interests may depute a member to the Assembly, provided that such association contains at least 100 members who are not Government servants and that 50 per cent of such members are present at the meeting held for the purpose of nominating a member.

Government may group together for the purpose of electing a member to the Representative Assembly two or more associations with the same or allied interests.

NOTE.—Government may for special reasons allow an association containing less than the above minimum number of members to depute a member to the Assembly.

Rule 27 will read as follows:—

The strength of the Assembly as thus re-constituted will be:—

	(1) Elected Representatives from the taluks and sub-taluks.	163 or 170 eventually.
	(2) Deputed by Municipalities	71
*This number may perhaps be reduced after the result of the proposed enquiry into the present condition of these associations is known.	(3) 8 District Boards and Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board	18
	(4) Deputed by the 22 Associations already given the privilege	22 or 25 eventually.
	(5) Returned by the additional bodies representing special interests, now proposed to be given the special privilege	4
	Total	278 or 288 eventually.

APPENDIX A.

Schedule B will be as below:—

Schedule B showing the classification of taluks for purpose of returning members to the Representative Assembly.

Class I	Class II	Class III
Bangalore	Dodballapur	Nelamangala
Bowringpet	Hoskote	Devanhalli
Kolar	Kankanhalli	Anekal
Tumkur	Magadi	Channapatna
Mysore	Mulbagal	Chintamani
Hunsur	Srinivaspur	Malur
Seringapatam	Goribidnur	Chikballapur
Mandya	Sidlaghatta	Bagepalli
Hassan	Kunigal	Pavagada
Manjarabad	Maddagiri	Chiknayakanhalli
Channarayapatna	Sira	Heggaddevankote
Tirthahalli	Gubbi	Malvalli
Shimoga	Tiptur	Nagamangala
Sagar	Yedatore	Krishnarajapete.
Sorab	Chamrajnagar	Gundlupet
Chikmagalur	Nanjangud	T. Narsipur
Kadur	Belur	Arkalgud
Koppa	Arsikere	Hole-Narsipur
	Shikarpur	Honnali
	Channagiri	Nagar
	Mudgere	Holalkere
	Tarikere	Hosdurga
	Hiriyur	Jagalur
	Davangere	Molakalmuru
	Challakere	
	Chitaldrug	
Total 18	26	24

Sub-Taluks.

Closepet	Alur	Narasimharajapura
Gudibanda	Koratagere	Kumsi
French Rocks	Turuvekere	Harihar

List of Municipalities which can depute members to the Representative Assembly under Clause (*b*) of Rule 8.

Name of Municipality	Number of members that may be returned	Population according to the census of 1911
City Municipalities.		
1. Bangalore ...	4	88,651
2. Mysore ...	4	71,306
Town Municipalities.		
1. Shimoga ...	2	13,118
2. Tumkur ...	2	10,440
3. Davangere ...	2	10,074
4. Chikmagalur ...	1	8,537
5. Kolar ...	2	8,193
6. Chikballapur ...	1	7,661
7. Channapatna ...	2	7,624
8. Hassan ...	1	7,461
9. Seringapatam ...	1	7,457
10. Dodballapu ...	1	7,272
11. Nanjangud ...	1	7,246
12. Chitaldrug ...	1	6,966
13. Hole-Narsipur ...	1	6,862
14. Tarikere ...	1	6,618
15. Chamrajnagar (excluding Ramasamudra) ...	1	6,556
16. Sidlaghatta ...	1	6,512
17. Sira ...	1	5,573
18. Harihar ...	1	5,408
19. Chiknayakanhalli ...	1	5,188
20. Shikarpur ...	1	4,970
21. Birur ...	1	4,853
22. Maddagiri ...	1	4,545
23. Gubbi ...	1	3,464
24. Sagar ...	1	3,184
25. Bowringpet ...	1	2,908
26. Mulbagal ...	1	2,677
27. Chintamani ...	1	2,570
28. Tiptur ...	1	2,531
29. Kunigal ...	1	1,405
Minor Municipalities.		
1. Devanhalli ...	1	6,313
2. Malvalli (excluding Anche Doddi village) ...	1	5,461
3. Arkalgud ...	1	5,060
4. Kankanhalli ...	1	4,870
5. Hunsur ...	1	4,772
6. Anekal ...	1	4,587
7. Hoskote ...	1	4,552
8. Bannur ...	1	4,505
9. Ramasamudra ...	1	4,396
10. Vadigenhalli ...	1	4,376
11. Mandya ...	1	4,255
12. Malur ...	1	4,212
13. Gundlupet ...	1	4,187
14. Talkad ...	1	4,184
15. Mugur ...	1	4,112
16. Channagiri ...	1	4,168
17. T.-Narsipur (excluding Algode village) ...	1	4,033
18. Holalkere ...	1	3,746
19. Arsikere ...	1	3,685
20. Nagamangala ...	1	3,683
21. Jagalur ...	1	3,632
22. Closepet ...	1	3,506
23. Srinivaspur ...	1	3,430
24. Periyapatna ...	1	3,404
25. Saligram ...	1	3,148
26. Nyamti ...	1	3,062
27. Molakalmuru ...	1	3,054
28. Magadi ...	1	3,024
29. Tyamagondlu ...	1	3,022
Total ...	71	4,56,269